

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY LUDWIG or LOUIS NEBEL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTIONS B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

Carl HAAS

@

Leo NEUMANN

LEO.

Louis BAUMGARTNER

Lorenz NIEDERMAYER (on German passport;
never used)

Louis NEUVILLE (on Swiss passport;
never used)

Saboteur Amt VI/S. RSHA

NEBEL'S LIFE HISTORY TO 2.1.42.

i. I was born on August 4th 1918 as the fourth and last child of Theodor NEBEL and Sophie, née VOGELI, in Hochwald, Kanton Solothurn. My father had been Mayer of the village for more than thirty years, and was a small farmer. My mother taught in a practical school. Hochwald is a small village of 450 inhabitants, very high up in the Solothurn Jura. The inhabitants lived principally by agriculture and trade with the neighbouring town of Basle. As I have already said, we were four children. My eldest brother, Theodor, was born in 1899 and was a mechanic. He went to Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1921 and to my regret I have heard nothing of him since about 1928. Next came our sister, Sophie, born in 1901, and married in 1925 to an employee of the Swiss railway at Olten. Then came Josef, born 1908, a labourer, and married some time ago, with four sons.

ii. My youth was very pleasant and sunny; the Great War passed over us without us children noticing it. I got through the necessary grades in the village school very quickly and with great ease, to the considerable astonishment of my parents, who maintained that I was more often seen on the playground than anywhere else. On the contrary, my teacher once said to me: "Louis, one day you will be a great man, or you will end up in jail". Who can deny that this man was a prophet?

iii. After the village school, I spent three years in a secondary school in the neighbouring village of Bütten. My teachers and parents hoped that, stimulated by my success, I might turn into something special, and it was decided that I should continue my studies. I went to the Kanton school at Solothurn. There my misery started, although it was better for me than for my teachers. It was not that I was unable to understand the lessons through lack of intelligence. Oh no; I just could not keep still. I was only interested in languages, history and sport. This misery lasted for three years. During this time my mother died and nothing could restrain me any longer. After I had received so many black marks from my teachers, and had committed so many offences against the school rules, I was expelled in the spring of 1930, to the great disappointment of my father. I breathed more freely after escaping from this lying bourgeoisie which can only flourish in a town like Solothurn, concealed behind its century-old walls.

iv. Like all students, we were interested in politics. My student days were passed during the years of crisis. The apparent increased prosperity of the first years after the Great War was over, and there was unemployment everywhere. Logically, a young and sensible man turns towards that side on which he hopes to find social justice. All my comrades were on the left, ranging from the palest pink Social Democrat to the reddest.

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- 2 -

adherent of Moscow. Strangely enough, I did not agree with them. I was a National Socialist, a Swiss National Socialist, thanks to my democratic upbringing.

v. After my expulsion from school, I was forced to earn my own living. After working for a short while in a garage, I found a good job in the office of a tobacco firm called MAX OETTINGER A.G. at Basle.

vi. In 1932 I became a soldier, spending the first seventy days in a training school for recruits. Later, I had to do a so-called refresher course of two or three weeks each year. I remained in the firm of MAX OETTINGER until the summer of 1935, when I acquired a retail tobacco shop of my own. I was soon known as a Nazi and people refused to have anything to do with me. After about a year I was completely fined. I must admit that at this time I lost my head and instead of attending my military refresher course, I went to Germany for the Olympic Games. On my return on 25th August 1936 I was arrested and sentenced by a military tribunal to six months' imprisonment, but was not discharged from the Army.

vii. In February 1938 I married Paula MEIER, and we ran an inn near Basle together. At this time my affairs prospered and we took over a second restaurant. In July I again did my military service, but just at this time they refused to allow me to continue in my profession of innkeeper; the reason, political unreliability. Once again, I had no future.

viii. After this I worked as chauffeur, mason, driver in a market, and docker. I never asked for a cent of public assistance. During a struggle with a policeman, I broke some of his ribs, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment. Then came the mobilisation at the end of August 1939. Because I was an expert skier, I was put into the Alpine Frontier Police on the Italian frontier.

ix. In December 1940 I was arrested and found guilty of having offended against the democratic laws. After three months' detention pending enquiry, I was again released. I found a job in the office of the German railway station at Basle. In August 1941 I again did my military service, and after some days there, was once more arrested on the same charge, but released after five weeks. No sentence was ever pronounced against me and I was never found guilty of a criminal offence.

x. By this time I had become fed up with the democratic liberty of Switzerland. My private life was not going as well as I should have liked, though it was entirely my own fault. I decided to escape to Germany and enlist in the Waffen S.S. On 2nd January 1942 I left Switzerland illegally.

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FIRST CONTACT WITH S.D.

2 Jan '42

1. On the 2nd January 1942, NEBEL illegally crossed the Swiss frontier arriving from Switzerland at the German railway station at Basle with his luggage. He had decided to enlist in the WAFFEN S.S. NEBEL had been doing an office job in Basle station and knew the working of the station well enough to cross the frontier without difficulty. He went to the Customs Police at Weil-am-Rhein, where he was ordered, to go to Stuttgart and report to the PANORAMAHEIM in Panorumstrasse. NEBEL had 120 German Marks with him, which he had previously bought in Switzerland. With this money he bought his own ticket and went to Stuttgart where he presented himself at the PANORAMAHEIM, a reception centre for all Swiss subjects who had illegally come to Germany. The head of the Camp was Obersturmführer NIKLES of the Waffen S.S., a Swiss from Interlaken already personally known to NEBEL and having the same political views. NIKLES had been in Germany since 1939, using the name of Dr. HUTTEN. At the time when NEBEL entered the PANORAMAHEIM there were about 20 Swiss subjects in it, of whom he remembers the following:

Jean CHARLES, from Geneva.
SCHULER, an engineer from Geneva.
Renzo BIRONE, a painter from Geneva.
Willi STUMPELI, a hairdresser from Bern.
H. FELLMANN, a postal employee from Basle.
WIRTH, a preacher from St. Gallen.

Most of these were aged between 18 and 30 and came from various Swiss "regeneration" parties such as FRONT, GRUPPE LEONHARDT, GRUPPE DR. SANDER, or SCHWEIZERISCHE SOZIALE ARBEITSPARTEI. Many of them had fled from Switzerland because they had committed criminal offences and were wanted by the Swiss Police.

2. On arrival at the PANORAMAHEIM everyone had to write his curriculum vitae* and state in which party he had been in Switzerland, why he had fled to Germany and what he hoped to do in Germany. Many of the inmates of this reception centre were enrolled in the Waffen S.S., though a certain number went into industry.

3. From time to time, Untersturmführer STOTZ @ VOGEL visited the reception centre and made enquiries from new arrivals about the political situation in Switzerland.

Jan/Feb '42

4. When NEBEL arrived he volunteered for the Waffen S.S. He was interviewed by the S.S. Ergänzungsstelle Südwest Stuttgart, and was found suitable. Until his papers arrived, being anxious to do some work, he got himself employed for four weeks in the HEROLD printing works. While in these works he was told to report to Dr. Klaus HUGEL of the S.D. Leitabschnitt in the Reinsburgstrasse. HUGEL, who NEBEL states is now head of Amt VI in Verona, told him that in future he (NEBEL) was to work for HUGEL. The latter gave him a German passport in the name of Leo NEUMANN, born 5.9.12 in Stuttgart. He had to sign a declaration of secrecy and was paid a monthly salary of 300 Marks. Hauptsturmführer Gottlob VANTKE of the S.D. Außenstelle, Schellingstrasse Stuttgart, provided NEBEL with an office, where each day he had to read the Swiss newspapers and summarise in report form what was happening in the various political parties.

April '42

5. In the middle of April 1942, NEBEL was transferred to Mühldhausen Alsace, as it was thought that he would be able to carry out his work more easily near the Swiss frontier. He rented rooms in the house of a widow, Frau Augustine MÜLLER,

* See NEBEL's life-history to 2.1.42.

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at 18 Lorenzstrasse. NEBEL opened an office ostensibly for commercial and industrial purposes at this address. Frau Augustine MULLER was the mother of NEBEL's fiancée (see later). ? his he married in 1938

6. When he first started at Mühlhausen, NEBEL had to report to Hauptsturmführer Ernst MAYER of the S.D. Hauptaussenstelle Mühlhausen. Later he reported to August BECKER of the S.D. Aussenstelle at Lörrach, who sent him the latest Swiss newspapers every day.

7. Soon after arriving in Mühlhausen NEBEL met a Swiss, Jacob MEIER @ Dr. MUNDINGER, who lived in the Florastrasse Mühlhausen. He was then working for Ast Stuttgart, specialising in Swiss military matters, though later he joined the Waffen S.S. MEIER asked NEBEL to arrange for a certain V-Mann EDWIN (the real christian name of the agent) to be smuggled into Switzerland as NEBEL knew the workings of the frontier very well. NEBEL was paid 100 Marks for this work. Later V-Mann EDWIN was arrested by the Swiss Police. Can we verify from B10?

28 April '42 8. NEBEL was continually short of money and therefore wanted to return to Switzerland to collect clothes and other possessions. On the night of 28.4.42 he illegally crossed the frontier near Basle and ran into a Swiss customs official whom he knocked out and continued on his way. On reaching Basle he arranged for his belongings to be collected from his former flat and on the next day, recrossed the frontier without being stopped.

9. Once a week NEBEL went to St. Ludwig, Weil am Rhein and Lörrach, where he used to meet his former party colleagues who were working on the German railways and were therefore able to enter German territory. They brought him news about arrests and political developments. Sohr Art. Pol.

May '42 10. NEBEL received an order from Stuttgart to get into touch with a German agent in Basle, Frau STAMM, who was later arrested by the Swiss Police. ? Abw. or So.

11. Each week NEBEL had to buy all available English and American newspapers, magazines, city directories and books, and send them to the S.D. Leitabschnitt Stuttgart. This work was done for NEBEL by the following employees of the German railway:

Max ZOLLINGER of Basle, Swiss.
Rudolf HAURI of Basle, Swiss.
Alfred KUNZ of Basle, Swiss.
Max LEHMANN of Haltingen, German.

During this time NEBEL was in contact with the following German agents who regularly came to the frontier:

Alois WIPFLI @ Anton WEHRLE, Swiss,
working for the Gestapo in Stuttgart.
Josef HOSTETTLER of Ast Lörrach.
Jacob BAUER, working for Ast Stuttgart.
Horst HENNIG, Swiss in St. Ludwig of Ast Stuttgart.

? what was
nature of contact
- not that there
are Abw. Spies.

12. In the autumn of 1942 NEBEL was instructed by Dr. HUGEL to get into touch with and penetrate the Swiss Intelligence Service, which HUGEL expected would be very active around Belfort and Delle. The object was to find out the names of agents working for the Swiss Intelligence Service. Towards the end of 1942 NEBEL made several journeys to Belfort and Delle but was unable to do any good because of the small financial means at his disposal.

13. During 1942 NEBEL went to Stuttgart two or three times to report verbally to Dr. HUGEL. On each occasion he was reproached for not doing good enough work, to which NEBEL replied that he would be quite happy to join the Waffen S.S. Actually NEBEL did not work very hard, having rented two places for fishing near Mihlhausen. He often fished all day or went on trips to the Vosges mountains.

Oct '42 14. In October 1942, while at Delle, NEBEL met Emil WIEMANN @ Edouard DVORAK, a Swiss whom he had known in Basle, who was working under Philip GONDRIAND (phonetic) for Amt Lörrach, and for Dr. WANGLER (not certain whether alias or real name) who worked at Pontarlier. WIEMANN had been condemned to two years' imprisonment in Switzerland at the beginning of the war for espionage on behalf of Germany.

15. A German Andre MUTTER, was working at this time near Belfort for the S.D. at Mihlhausen. He spoke excellent French and in the spring of 1944 became interpreter for the S.D. at Dijon. In October 1944 MUTTER was working in this capacity for the S.D. at Belfort.

16. While at Mihlhausen, NEBEL saw a good deal of Untersturmführer Fritz(?) WENDLE of the Gestapo. NEBEL however was never in touch with the S.D. at Belfort.

Spring '43 17. In the spring of 1943 HUGEL instructed NEBEL to get into touch with an American subject, Rudolf BOHRINGER, a partner in the firm of BOHRINGER & Cie at Berne. BOHRINGER was of German origin though an American subject, and had money in Germany. NEBEL sent Max ZOLLINGER, referred to above, to Berne to ask BOHRINGER if he would be willing to return to the United States and work there on behalf of the German Intelligence Service. BOHRINGER agreed, but made the stipulation that his money, which was frozen in Germany, should be freed. NEBEL informed Berlin about BOHRINGER because Dr. HUGEL had been transferred to Berlin as Sturmbannführer. NEBEL heard no more about this matter.

April '43 18. In the middle of April 1943, Dr. HUGEL sent NEBEL 12,000 francs and instructed him to make a four weeks' trip in the south of France, the mission being to make enquiries about the reactions of the French population to the Italian occupation. NEBEL visited Toulon, St. Raphael, Fréjus, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo, passing through Lyons and Marseilles; he then went to Berlin to report. He met Dr. HUGEL in Amt VI at 32 Berkaerstrasse, Berlin-Schmargendorf. Dr. HUGEL introduced him to the head of Abteilung West of Amt VI, Obersturmbannführer STEIMLE, who asked NEBEL if he would work in the N.I. Netz (Nachrichten Invasion Netz) in the south of France. This was the first time that NEBEL had heard of this organisation. He was told to buy or rent a café somewhere in the south of France and remain there after the invasion; first he had to be trained at a radio school. NEBEL agreed to this proposal and returned to Mihlhausen to await further instructions.

July '43 19. From the end of May until the end of July he did little other than become the father of his fiancée's daughter. He frequently went to Belfort to buy food because the food situation had become very bad in Germany and was getting worse. At the end of July 1943 the S.D. Mihlhausen was instructed by Berlin to send NEBEL to Rotterdam. NEBEL left for Rotterdam on 6th August 1943, going via Paris and Brussels. On arrival at Rotterdam, he reported to the S.D. who immediately sent him to the A-Schule West (called in October 1944 A-Schule SEEHOE), between the Hague and Scheveningen. The school consisted of a park and several houses between Jaan Goeckopsalaan and Jacob Caatslaan. The whole area was surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by an S.S. detachment. *See p. 5.*

* A more detailed report on the school will be submitted later.

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- 4 -

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JEF

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See Roy
report

20. NEBEL was given the name of Leo NEUVILLE. While NEBEL was there two separate training courses were going on. In the first of these there were nine students, each of whom had a cover name. It was strictly forbidden to call any student by his real name, even if one knew it. NEBEL knew one student intimately - a Swiss, Ernst SCHULZ @ SCHOLZ from Basle. The others were called: MUSIUS, VAN PIN and JAN, these four being Flemish or Belgian; a Walloon called JULES; and two Dutchmen HILIG(?) and PIET. + *Hulsmann*
Verhiss? Roy's trainingawan Paul

Verhiss

21. The second course was for Arabs of whom there were about a dozen. The other students had nothing to do with them. NEBEL remembers that the Grand Mufti came to inspect the Arabs.

22. NEBEL spent six weeks at the A-Schule West and only left the grounds twice for two or three hours, even then being accompanied by the instructors. The following subjects were taught: ++

General sabotage (Allgemeine Sabotage)
Sabotage with high explosive (Sprengunterricht)
W/T
Shooting
Riding
Motor and motor cycle driving
Physical training, mainly toughening courses (Mitläufe)

No instructions were given in languages.

23. At this time the head of the school was Hauptsturmführer J. SPREY @ von SCHUTZ of the Waffen S.S. BESEKOW (see later) told NEBEL some time later that SPREY had been arrested for a moral offence and had committed suicide.

24. The school came under Standartenführer Friedrich KNOLLE of the S.D. The Hague, who founded it.

25. The instructor in Allgemeine Sabotage was Obersturmführer FELSMARK whom NEBEL knew later in Berlin as Arno BESEKOW. BESEKOW was formerly with the criminal police. He was responsible for teaching agents how to behave in enemy countries, about the counter-intelligence measures of the enemy and the difference between an espionage agent and a saboteur.

26. At the beginning, because A-Schule was still under construction, there was only one instructor for Sprengunterricht, a high-grade S.S. N.C.O., Hubert ANTWERBER @ BERGER. NEBEL got to know ANTWERBER fairly well towards the end of the course and learnt that he had lived in Canada for many years and spoke fluent English.+++. Later in the course Hauptsturmführer Joseph EULHABER @ JAEGE (known to his friends as SEPP) came from VI/F Berlin to help in the Sprengunterricht course. NEBEL says that such a man would not now come from VI/F which is only concerned with supplies and false documents.

27. In the large park at A-Schule practical experiments with high explosive charges up to 3 kg took place, the students having to calculate the amount of high explosive necessary for specific operations themselves. P.E. 2 and Nobel 806 were used.

* NEBEL has identified PIET as HULSMANN whom he accidentally saw while the latter was on his way to Lille and spending the night at the Boulevard Suchet detention camp.

++ These will be the subject of separate and more detailed notes in due course.

+++ According to NEBEL the instructors at the school changed their cover names for each new batch of students. Possibly therefore ANTWERBER is identical with CROSS.

Check

28. FAULHABER later joined NEBEL on an instructor's sabotage course held by Professor Dr. LANGHANS (see later). FAULHABER also wrote a textbook on sabotage called the Zer-Buch or Z-Buch. Sabotage was known in Amt VI/S as Zer-Arbeit or Z-Arbeit and not as Sabotage.

29. NEBEL showed no aptitude for W/T and after the first lesson refused to continue. The instructors were Waffen S.S. radio operators who had been wounded, the principal one being a Dutchman, POLMANN, who was said to have been a W/T operator in the Dutch Air Force.

30. Shooting practise with English, American, Russian, Finnish and German guns, automatic pistols, machine guns, pistols and hand grenades was carried out, the instructor being an S.S. N.C.O. WELLMANN.

31. The riding instructor was a Dutchman, Untersturmführer DOMBURG.

32. The physical training instructor was a Dutchman, HENNINGS.

33. Motor and motor cycle driving was taught by WELLMANN and UHLMANN, a German.

34. NEBEL considered the course at the A-Schule an interesting one, full of variety. The food was good and there was a plentiful supply of fruit and cigarettes. A Nebenschule (subsidiary school), chiefly for W/T, was founded near Doenker at about the time that NEBEL was at the A-Schule. It was called KUHHOF. There was another school called the A-Schule Sudost at Heinrichsburg near Belgrade, under the command of Sturmbannführer APELD.

35. While NEBEL was at The Hague school, he noticed a man learning W/T there for about 10 days. This man was kept strictly apart from the rest of the students. He always wore dark horn-rimmed spectacles. BESEKOW told NEBEL in Berlin that this man had been very successful in Salonica, where he was known as V-Mann 11 (eleven).

Sept '43 36. At the end of September 1943 the course mentioned above terminated and, through the personal interest of BESEKOW, NEBEL was ordered to go to Berlin and report to Amt VI/F, Delbrückstrasse, for a special course. This course, which was run by Professor Dr. LANGHANS, was for prospective sabotage instructors and took place in a ballroom in a requisitioned hotel near Delbrückstrasse. It started on the 2nd or 3rd October 1943.

37. Dr. LANGHANS at that time was a director of the Feuerwerkeschule Berlin. Ten people took the course, most of them being officers or N.C.O.s of the Waffen S.S. They included: Hauptsturmführer SPEY, FAULHABER, ANTWERBER, HERMANN (surname) from VI/F; van HAUSSEN (phonetic), a Flamand; some N.C.O.s from the Sonderverband FRIEDENTHAL, one of whom was Leopold HENN; and two civilians, KAYSER and ZACKENHEIM. KAYSER said that he had formerly worked in Tunisia; ZACKENHEIM said he had worked in Belgrade and Greece. Professor LANGHANS lectured on the history of explosives starting with the discovery of gunpowder and ending with accounts of the latest theories; on the chemical processes occurring during burning; on detonation; on the temperatures produced during the explosion of various explosives; on the measurement of the force of an explosive; on the velocity of detonation waves; on the chemical reactions and effects of explosives; and particularly on hollow and hollow magnetic charges.*

38. For two days practical experiments were carried out at the Staatlicherversuchsanstalt, the State Experimental Institute at Berlin-Dahlem. One half-day was spent in shooting at Wannsee and, for two days, the students went to the pioneer school at Dessau-Rosslau for field work. At the end of the whole course there was an oral and a written examination in which NEBEL gained high marks and a commendation.

* A more detailed note on this course will be produced in due course.

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- 6 -

39. NEBEL had not been to Mühlhausen for a considerable while and therefore arranged for his fiancee, Georgette MULLER, to come to Berlin.

40. A few days after the course was over, NEBEL was ordered to report to Sturmbannführer Otto SKORZENY at 32 Berkaorstrasse. BESEKOW introduced NEBEL to SKORZENY who asked where he came from and several other trivial questions. He then asked NEBEL if he would care to take part in an Oelkursus, an oil course. NEBEL agreed to do this without knowing exactly what was entailed. He then went to BESEKOW's office, who told him that from then onwards he was enrolled as a 2nd Lt, in the RSHA Gruppo VI/S at a salary of 550 Marks a month not. NEBEL signed a declaration of secrecy and was instructed in future to take orders from BESEKOW himself. BESEKOW said that he was about to organise a submarine expedition to the Congo. He said that he had already got hold of a submarine commander who knew the Congo well. NEBEL was to take part in this expedition as the sabotage expert, the job being to destroy oil wells in the Congo area. It was for this reason that NEBEL was to take the oil course which in actual fact never eventuated.

Oct/Nov '43 41. NEBEL was issued with a red Sicherheitspolizei Dienstausweis-karte in his real name, stating that he was an employee of the RSHA. NEBEL says that this red pass is an important one which is sparingly issued. He gave up the name of Leo NEUVILLE, though he was still known as Leo and not Ludwig. NEBEL lived at the Hotel Roxy with Georgette MULLER. One morning he was instructed to go to VI/S headquarters. SKORZENY's Adjutant Obersturmführer Karl RADL instructed NEBEL to proceed immediately to Paris to join BESEKOW. NEBEL took the first train to Paris with his fiancee Georgette. On arrival at the Gare de l'Est he was met by BESEKOW. Georgette went straight from Paris to her home at Mühlhausen.

Oct/Nov '43 42. BESEKOW took NEBEL to KNOCHEN's office, which NEBEL believes was at 43 Avenue Foch, where he was introduced to Obersturmführer NAISER, Hauptsturmführer NOSKE and Untersturmführer HANISCH, who sat in the ante-room of Dr. KNOCHEN's office. BESEKOW said that there was a band of jewel thieves on the Spanish frontier who had to be dealt with and a party was arranged to deal with this matter consisting of:-

F.1.

Christian SCHNELL, very good English,
20 years in U.S.A.
Hermann DOBRITSCH
August BOSEKOWITZ, chauffeur
DENNEWICK (phonetic) chauffeur.

There was one other member in the party, all being from Amt VI, Boulevard Flandrin. The party proceeded in two cars to Hondaye, where they reported to the Sicherheitspolizei. A teleprint message arrived instructing all five to return immediately to Paris. NEBEL remained in Hondaye waiting for BESEKOW to arrive. The next day BESEKOW arrived with NAISER and Untersturmführer SCHWERITZ, known as PETER. BESEKOW then told NEBEL the real reason for their having been sent down to the frontier; a courier from the Hungarian Embassy at Lisbon was on his way to Budapest with important papers which had to be taken from him. They waited for two days, during which a message came from Spain to the effect that the courier was on his way. A teleprint message then came from Berlin saying that the German Foreign Office did not wish anything done to the courier but that he was to be followed without his knowledge and kept under observation until he got to Berlin. Two days later the party were back again in Berlin.

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- 7 -

12 Nov '43 43. On about 12th November 1943 NEBEL was instructed to accompany an Italian to the A-Schule at The Hague. He was a member of an Italian course going on there but arrived late because he had to undergo a medical examination in Berlin. NEBEL spent just over a week at The Hague, staying at the Hotel Dijers.

23 Nov '43 44. On 23rd November NEBEL reported to Berlin and on that night was bombed out. Although 32 Berkaerstrasse was not hit, Amt VI/S moved to Schloss Friedenthal, just near the Oranienburg Concentration Camp, though they still kept their office in the Berkaerstrasse. The Sonderverband FRIEDENTHAL was installed in the Schloss. It was founded by Obersturmbannfuehrer DOERNER of Amt VI/F. Subsequently SKORZENY became head of this organisation and has taken over large sections of the Brandenburg Division as well. The whole organisation is known as the JUSSIBERGATION 502, not, according to NEBEL, FALISCHEN JÄGERBATTALION 502, though members of it have been trained in parachuting.

45. NEBEL heard that the remaining sections of the Brandenburg Division have now been taken over as well and have been given the name S.S.-JAGDVERBAENDE.

46. NEBEL met the following people at FRIEDENTHAL where he spent a few days at the end of November 1943:-

Von FOELKERS/M, holder of the Ritterkreuz (Brandenburg) }
Hauptsturmführer JAEKERT }
Hauptsturmführer Ulrich MENZAL }
Obersturmführer PODLECH }
Obersturmführer Hubert BRAMFELDT }
Obersturmführer Erwin SCHMIDL }
Untersturmführer PETER (Brandenburg) }
Untersturmführer LICKNER (Administrative) }

Waffen S.S.

30 Nov '43 47. On 30th November NEBEL went to Vichy with SKORZENY, SCHMIDL, BRAMFELDT, PETER and SCHEIDERDT. With the exception of NEBEL, who went as SKORZENY's interpreter, all wore in uniform. At Vichy the party joined a reconnaissance group (Aufklärungsabteilung) of the S.S. Division HOHENSTAUFEN, which included light armoured cars, armoured recce cars, and the Police Battalion FRITZ TODT. The object of the undertaking was to prevent MARSHAL PETAIN, who wanted to announce his successor on the wireless, from doing so, by any means that were considered necessary. PETAIN could be removed from Vichy by force. Excitement about this lasted for a fortnight, when PETAIN appears to have given in. By December 15th 1943 the party was back in Paris.

Dec '43 48. SKORZENY instructed NEBEL to put himself at the disposal of Dr. KNOCHEN. He was given a flat in the rue de la Frisonerie, where he remained until 20th December, when he asked Dr. KNOCHEN to give him leave over Christmas. This was agreed, NEBEL being told that his leave could last until after the New Year. NEBEL immediately went to Mühlhausen. On Christmas Eve a teletype message arrived from Berlin saying that NEBEL was to be back in Berlin on December 27th.

27 Dec '43 49. NEBEL returned on 27th December and, by order of Amt VI/F, was issued with a new suit, new underclothes, and two passports, a German one in the name of Lorenz NIEDERMEYER and a Swiss one in the name of Louis NEUVILLE. Both were stamped with visas and entry permits for Denmark. On the 28th December NEBEL travelled to Copenhagen via Flensburg with Untersturmführer SCHWERTDT and Unteroffizier GEWILLER. The party spent the night at Flensburg, where they collected an S.D. official, JENSEN, to act as an interpreter.

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SCHWERDT was the leader of the party and he told NEBEL that he would have to instruct Danish National Socialists in sabotage with high explosive and arrange for the Students House, the Students Boathouse and several cinemas to be blown up, to kill anti-Nazi Danes in those establishments. The party took rooms in the house of an employee of the local Dienststelle, HUF, spending New Year's Eve and New Year's Day eating and drinking.

1 Jan '44

50. Since leaving Berlin, NEBEL had felt feverish and had a swelling in his left forearm. On 3.1.44, he went to the Reserve Hospital San

March '44

Franziskus at Flensburg, where he was operated on by Dr. FRANK for blood poisoning. He remained in hospital until the middle of March and then spent a week convalescing at Mühlhausen. On returning to Berlin, RADT and BESEKOW gave NEBEL the mission of enquiring into the causes of sabotage in the Peugeot works at Sochaux-Montbelliard and to organise counter-measures. NEBEL was given this mission quite unofficially, because SKORZENY was friendly with Dr. TUEROLD, Legal Adviser to the Volkswagen works at Fallersleben, which directed the Peugeot works, the latter being engaged in the manufacture of gear cases for the German Focke-Wulf fighter. NEBEL spent a week at the Volkswagen works at Fallersleben to learn about production and then went to the Peugeot works with a Swiss passport, five hundred pounds in English ten pound notes, and 1,000 Swiss francs. His passport was in the name of Louis Baumgartner, a technical business man from Basle. He was provided with a certificate saying that he had worked in the Volkswagen works for two years. NEBEL had asked for the English and Swiss money himself, thinking that he might have to recruit agents and could then pass himself off as an English agent, (i.e. an agent provocateur). ROSENHAUER was head of the technical side of the Peugeot works and the only person who was supposed to know NEBEL's real functions, but Hauptmann MEURER, who was attached to the factory for security and intelligence work, soon got to know.

51. Some weeks before NEBEL's arrival Dr. KNOCHEN sent a special Kommando consisting of 100 French S.S. men under the command of Obersturmführer HELLWING to the Peugeot works to arrest four of the Directors, including the General Manager, MATTERN.

52. In his capacity as analyst of production ratios, NEBEL was allowed over the whole works and was able to study the bad conditions, both as regards the guarding of the works and the treatment and payment of the employees. He reported all this to Berlin. HELLWING forced the 60-year old wife of the General Manager MATTERN to leave her house and moved in himself. NEBEL went to Paris, told KNOCHEN about this, and also reported it to Berlin. KNOCHEN, who was frightened of Berlin, immediately replaced HELLWING and cautioned him. However NEBEL made an enemy of Dr. KNOCHEN by this action and above all of HELLWING's chief, Sturmbannführer HUELF of Dijon. HUELF and one of his subordinates from Belfort, Obersturmführer PRIESTER, reported NEBEL to Berlin through Paris on the grounds of doing no work, drinking and womanising, for which report NEBEL states there was some justification, though HUELF, PRIESTER and KNOCHEN were in no position to criticise anybody else on these scores.

53. NEBEL's mission at the Peugeot works was concluded within the allotted time and he returned to Berlin. He was cautioned about his behaviour but no one asked him for the English or Swiss money which he kept for his fiancée and daughter.

May '44

54. In the middle of May 1944, NEBEL went to Paris with BESEKOW and Hauptsturmführer DOERING, a former criminal judge. DOERING was not in Int VI/S. BESEKOW had received orders from a very

high authority to organise a Zer-J Notz (Zerstörung-Invasion Netz) in France. DOERING had probably been working for the Befehlshab der Sicherheitspolizei in Paris during 1940-42 and had formed a group of so-called "National French", who were said to have been recruited from Cagoulards, Croix de Fou, and Royalists. BESEKOW was to organise his Zer-J Netz with the help of those Frenchmen.

55. NEEBEL used to meet the two leaders of this group at the flat of a former secretary of DOERING, Fräulein HUEBNER at 5 rue des Dar-danellos. One leader was Gerard LITT, an Alsatian, who lived at 87 Boulevard Murat; the other was Richard MARTIN, said to be a former Commissaire of Police and Mayor of Margency near Paris. MARTIN lived at 3 rue Arsene Houssaye in Paris. BESEKOW asked these two whether they were ready to carry out resistance through sabotage groups in case of an enemy invasion of France. LITT and MARTIN said they were ready and asked for arms (note arms, not bombs), and money with which to equip the members of their organisation, to which BESEKOW agreed. It is thought that LITT and MARTIN were anxious to get arms to fight against the Bolshevik menace. They said quite frankly that their group must not realise that official German circles were behind the organisation, because most members of the organisation were anti-German owing to the occupation. NEEBEL considered that LITT and MARTIN would have taken arms from anybody to fight against Communism and had no particular preference for the Germans. Neither NEEBEL, BESEKOW nor any German was present at discussions between the two chiefs of the organisation and any members of it.

56. BESEKOW was above all anxious to make the members of the organisation start active sabotage against the invading allied troops. Whenever he urged that explosives should be distributed, LITT and MARTIN, particularly the latter, cleverly managed to postpone the decision on this issue by saying that things were not yet sufficiently acute. NEEBEL had the feeling that MARTIN particularly was sitting on the fence. BESEKOW also was not entirely happy and on the advice of DOERING, introduced a former colleague of DOERING, Albert GAVEAU of rue Heliopolis, into the headquarters organisation (GAVEAU was French but had a German mother living in Munich; he is now believed to be at Badenweiler). GAVEAU was of course an S.D. spy within the organisation. He was a co-proprietor of a metal firm which may be called O.V.I.D. in the rue Lord Byron. GAVEAU was put in control of the distribution of arms, but MARTIN knew very well that he was an informer and had continual quarrels with him.

57. The whole undertaking was called Aktion JEANNE, after Madame LITT's Christian name.

58. BESEKOW said that arms and explosives would be supplied by the Befehlshab der Sicherheitspolizei in Paris. LITT and MARTIN gave a list of all the members of the group to BESEKOW. It was said to contain 4,000 names. NEEBEL never saw this list. BESEKOW, who was very ambitious by nature, was delighted to be able to announce to Berlin that he had recruited so large a group for Ant VI/S in such a short time and with so little expenditure. NEEBEL considered the whole thing rather unrealistic but never expressed this opinion to anybody. A plan of campaign was worked out in Berlin. BESEKOW was to be in charge of the whole organisation while Obersturmführer TUNNAT* was to direct

* The predecessor of HAGEDORN (see later). Now believed to be in Italy.

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-10-

the organisation in Paris, where NEBEL went with TUNNAT after a few days in Berlin. LITT and MARTIN were to be the leaders of the French. GAVEAU and a Waffen S.S. N.C.O., Hermann VALENTIN, who spoke French fluently, were to distribute equipment; while NEBEL was to give instruction in sabotage.

Juno '44

59. A few days after the invasion of France, NEBEL went to Paris to bring LITT and GAVEAU to Metz for a conference. GAVEAU had a car and the party went to Metz where they met DESEKOW, TUNNAT and VALENTIN, and discussed details of the organisation. NEBEL returned with LITT and GAVEAU to Paris, TUNNAT and VALENTIN following by train, while DESEKOW returned to Berlin. In Paris an immediate start was made to organise the supply of cars, patrol and equipment. Difficulties were experienced. The Dds refused to provide anything, saying that the party should have brought supplies with them from Berlin. After much exchange of letters between Paris and Berlin, the Dds handed over 3 cars, 100 Sten guns and ammunition, and 20 Colt revolvers; patrol was always bought on the black market or bartered with German soldiers.

60. While NEBEL, LITT, GAVEAU, TUNNAT and VALENTIN were in Paris they obtained between 400 and 500 submachine guns and about 200 pistols or revolvers from the Weapons Room of the Dds, though Unit VI Berlin and the Dds Paris were still arguing as to whose responsibility it was to provide the group with those weapons.

61. On about 10th June 1944 TUNNAT was replaced by Obersturmführer Charly HAGDORN. At this time NEBEL gave instructions in High Explosive sabotage, each lesson lasting two or three hours, in a flat belonging to Pierre KLEFFER, 35 (?) rue Godot de Maurois. The following were present:-

KLEFFER, the owner of the flat.
Max DUMAS or HUMAS, living at Arcueil.
René PONCIN (?), living at St. Denis near the Kotox factory.
POUCHELET or POUJON.

There was also a certain Noël MONON who was said to have been a soldier in Africa for a long time.

62. Through contact with the Platzkommandantur Gross-Paris, a flat was obtained at the corner of rue Molitor and rue Michel-Ange on the second floor; a house was also obtained at 6bis Avenue MacMahon. HAGDORN, VALENTIN and NEBEL lived in the rue Molitor flat, while the house in Avenue MacMahon was used as a meeting place and for storing materials. A member of Richard MARTIN's organisation, GEORGES, was permanently on guard at the latter.

25 Juno '44

63. On 25th June NEBEL, Max DUMAS and René PONCIN went on a trip to the north of France. The trip lasted a week and they visited St. Quentin, Lille, Armentières, St. Omer, Amiens and Rouen. The object of the trip was to recruit people for MARTIN's organisation. During this journey NEBEL himself never took part in any discussions although at Amiens he met one member of MARTIN's organisation, who was the proprietor of a brothel and owned a rather shabby hotel in a square in the middle of the town, where the party stayed.

64. Some time later NEBEL heard the names of the three chiefs of MARTIN's organisation at Lille. They had the responsibility of taking charge of the north of France. Their names were:-

ANDRIEU
CYSS (phonetic)
BOULY or BOUILLI

65. Several days after the trip was over and the party had returned to Paris, NEBEL went on the same route with VALENTIN, GAVEAU and NONON, taking arms and ammunition, but no explosives, with which to equip the newly recruited members.

July '44

66. About this time a certain MEHLIS arrived from Berlin with a W/T set and two Frenchmen, LAMBERT and LAURENT. MEHLIS's function was only to accompany those two Frenchmen to Paris, and after a short while he returned to Berlin. LAURENT and LAMBERT were to organise the JEANNE radio network. Both had undergone a course of instruction at Berlin and the Hague, where they had met HAGEDORN. LAURENT had probably lived in Paris before. He was married and had a 16-year-old daughter with whom LAMBERT was living. LAMBERT was about 34 and had worked in Africa as Workshop Manager with a Sahara transport company. He may have used the alias of LAMBLE. LAURENT and LAMBERT rented a house at Cormeilles-en-Parisis where they lived with LAURENT's family.

67. At the beginning of July DUMAS, PONCIN and NEBEL went on a second journey, this time to Chartres, Lo Mans, Blois, Tours, Angers, Nantes, Vannes, Quimper, Morlaix, Lannion, St. Brieuc, Guingamp and Lannion. Once again, the two Frenchmen took care that NEBEL was not present at any discussions, and it was only at Guingamp that NEBEL learned that conversations had taken place with a leader of the Resistance, COUQUET, a manufacturer from Guingamp. This trip lasted eight days.

68. Instructions were given at an abandoned fort near Montmorency. DUMAS and NONON gave instructions in explosives to the members of the organisation, basing them on what they had learnt from NEBEL and from Allied sabotage instructional booklets. They could not use the Zer-Duch because this had not yet been issued. 5-7 men attended these classes, though in all NEBEL gave instructions to about 30 men; of these he remembers the following names:-

MUSSET (?), oldish; wore spectacles.
VERNIER. PONCIN later told NEBEL that VERNIER was a former sporting journalist who lived in a house set back from the road in the rue or Square de l'Observatoire.

69. Later, and just before the withdrawal of the S.D. from Paris, NEBEL went by car with PONCIN to take arms to VERNIER.

70. VALENTIN and GAVEAU were unable to go on a trip to Brittany to distribute arms to members of JEANNE because allied troops were already breaking out of Normandy into Brittany and had reached Rennes.

71. At about this time, LAMBERT and POUCHETTE went to Orleans to set up a W/T station, though NEBEL thought it unlikely that they succeeded in doing this.

20 July '44

72. The arrest of various members of the S.D. in Paris by the Wehrmacht held up the work of training and supplying the JEANNE organisation a great deal. Apart from this, various German departments had started to leave Paris. There was complete and unparalleled confusion. HAGEDORN ordered NEBEL to go to Belfort to organise alternative accommodation, which he did without difficulty because the Chief Billeting Officer was a friend of his. When NEBEL returned to Paris he found the flat in the rue Molitor empty, with a note from HAGEDORN saying that circumstances had compelled him to leave Paris with his colleagues, that he would be back in a few days, and NEBEL was to try to find LAMBERT and LAURENT who had both been given orders to go to Belfort but had not turned up at the departure point.

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73. NEDEL therefore went to Cormeil-on-Parisis, but the house was shut up and the neighbours told him that no one had been there for several days. He then visited LAURENT's flat in the rue Folix Faure, Paris XV, but that was also shut up. It later transpired that LAURENT and LAMBERT had disappeared without leaving any indication where they had gone, taking with them a car, three or four W/T sets, and a large sum of money.

July/Aug '44 74. HAGEDORN returned to Paris but as everybody was leaving there was no question of getting any work done. 120 Sten guns and 200 Mills grenades were obtained from the Weapons Room of the D.S. These were distributed in Paris by MARTIN and his men. On one occasion NEDEL and FONCIN went to Versailles and delivered arms to an Alsatian who was interpreter at the Prefecture and lived outside Versailles.

75. On about 12th August the whole group left Paris. At this time it was intended that MARTIN and LITT should go on a trip in the Lyons-Vichy area to get the support of Jacques de MERVILLE, who lived at Lyons. NEDEL never met de MERVILLE personally but was told that he was an important official in the Militia at Lyons. Later he was stationed at Schirmeck, Lower Alsace, with other members of the Militia who intended ultimately to return to France. The projected trip to contact de MERVILLE was impossible and the party went to Belfort via Nancy. At Belfort they took a flat at 12 rue de Turon. A few days later some French civilians arrived in three cars with a letter from Obersturmführer NAISSE, who said that he had gone direct to Berlin to see SKORZENY but would return to Belfort in a few days' time. In the meanwhile the French civilians must be looked after and given accommodation. These French civilians, whom NEDEL assumed had previously been active in the N.I. Netz, were:-

Charles GAUDIOT and wife.
Maurice ZELLER, wife and child
Rene NEY and wife.
ZOLLJKOFER.

Apart from the above-mentioned French civilians, the party included:-

HAGEDORN
VALENIN
KANTZ
GERK, chauffeur from Berlin
Gerard LITT with wife and two children
Albert CAUTAU with wife and mother
Frl. Hilde SCHEILWIRTH, typist from Berlin
Frl. Alice MACKERT, typist from Berlin.

76. Two days later DESJKOW and NAISSE arrived from Berlin and said that in future the whole group was to work with NAISSE. RESEKOW used to come for one or at the most two days, during which time he made a few general and superficial remarks and then went away. NAISSE arrived with more Frenchmen:-

Ferdinand VLIETGEN with wife and two sons
MOREAU
MARECHAL
FAIRE
AREL and mother

* NEDEL had heard that S.S. Oberst LANG was in charge of the N.I. Netz and that S.S. Obersturmführer SENNER was very active in it.

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After delivering those Frenchmen, NEELISSER disappeared. NEEL heard later from BESEKOW that he had gone to Italy. All those Frenchmen had to be given instructions in sabotage.

77. HAGEDORN went to Berlin with BESEKOW, and NEEL was left in charge of the group during his absence. In the meantime Ant VI/S had issued NEEL with an S.S. Soldbuch in the name of Untersturmführer Ludwig NEEL, and had given him permission to wear officer's uniform.

Aug '44 78. At the end of August, NEEL decided to move the group to Germany. They went from Aigle through St. Ludwig to Weil am Rhein where they met BESEKOW and HAGEDORN. Accommodation was found in an hotel in the village of Fischingen in the Black Forest. On the same night eight Serbian S.S. Schutzen arrived at Fischingen by train; at the same time Hauptsturmführer Hans ULRICH arrived with a car which contained 2500 kg plastic explosive, 300 Sten guns and about 200 pistols or revolvers. The next day NEEL went with the Serbians to Belfort where they had been ordered to prepare underground sabotage depots for the purpose of destroying Compressors, Transformers and Special Machinery in the Peugeot works at Sochaux-Montbelliard, and at an electric-motor manufacturing factory, the Alsthom-Werke at Belfort, when the German front had to move back.

Sept '44 79. During September NEEL arranged for the preparation of two underground sabotage depots, each containing about 500 Kg of plastic explosive and 15 Sten guns, together with the necessary accessories.

80. Most of the eight Serbian S.S. men came from Split. With the exception of the oldest, who was about 30 and a painter in civil life, they were all students though some had engineering or technical degrees. According to NEEL, none were Nazis; they were Serbian Nationalists and on the side of King Peter; they were therefore bitter enemies of Communism, TITO, and the USTACHA. Most of them had been partisans and had been in Italian prisons. They joined the S.S. to fight Bolshovism. They were recalled to Berlin at the end of September.

81. At about this time Leonard HENN arrived from Berlin. He had been through Professor LINGHANS' course in Berlin and came as Explosives Instructor. Obersturmführer Kurt LOBA and Untersturmführer Hermann DOBRITSCH, whom NEEL had known in Paris, arrived at the same time. LOBA took over the administration of the group and transferred it from Fischingen to Badenweiler.

82. At the end of September BESEKOW came to Fischingen and NEEL was ordered to come from Belfort to meet him at Fischingen. BESEKOW stated that a new programme was to be implemented. LOBA was to undertake the administration of the office at Badenweiler; HAGEDORN was to smuggle Zer-Gruppen (groups of saboteurs) through the allied lines; DOBRITSCH was to organise underground sabotage depots in Alsace and recruit personnel for Zer-Arbeit; while NEEL, on orders from the highest authority, was first to get into contact with the MARTIN group left in Paris, and secondly to blow up the petrol pipe line, which ran through France and supplied the U.S. forces.

+ In October 1944 ULRICH was with HAGEDORN.

++ Further details of those depots will be forwarded in due course.

x DOBRITSCH told NEEL that he had ordered metal-lined crates for the buried sabotage depots. He also said he was having difficulty in recruiting suitable people to be stay-behind agents in Alsace but that he was in touch with VEITH, a German subject, Director of the MERKUS department store at Mühlhausen and City Councillor of that town.

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83. When NEBEL was alone with DESEKOW he asked him from whom these orders came. DESEKOW said from the head of Art VI, SCHELLENBERG. The following conversation then occurred between DESEKOW and NEBEL, according to the latter:-

NEBEL: "Where exactly are the pipe lines?

DESEKOW: No one knows. You must find this out in France. Perhaps the MARTIN group can find out for you."

NEBEL: If I meet MARTIN in Paris, how can I get the information back to Berlin?

DESEKOW: Either by courier, a line crossover (Frontlinie) or by radio, through one of the W/T sets left in Paris by NAISSEUR.

(At this point DESEKOW gave NEBEL the names of three radio operators in Paris. NEBEL thinks that the first of these was a North African, and that the other two were brothers.)

Can we
use
them?

NEBEL: What password shall I use to introduce myself to these three people?

DESEKOW: There is no password. You must simply say you come from NAISSEUR.

NEBEL: I refuse to contact these people, it would be suicide.

DESEKOW: I will wait for three or four weeks to hear from you, and shall expect you to return in three or four months.

NEBEL: How shall I commit the sabotage since we did not leave any explosive behind in Paris?

DESEKOW: Since the Nazis came under the S.D., we have had at our disposal about 800 buried sabotage depots (Verpflanzungslager). During the next few days LOA will give you maps on which some of these depots are marked, together with photographs. Apart from this, I shall give you magnetic mines with the newest type of clockwork delay, together with concentrated food.

NEBEL: What papers shall I have for my journey?

DESEKOW: The order from the Chief says: "He must plunge in without any papers". You can get money from LOA. Best of luck. Heil Hitler."

84. NEBEL signed a receipt for about 20 magnetic mines of German origin, the same number of camouflaged time clocks, and concentrated food. The whole weighed 40 kg, which he was expected to carry to Paris by himself.

85. NEBEL went to Dolfort, having first obtained 1,000,000 francs from LOA. At Dolfort he met HAGEDORN and ULRICH. The former conversed with NEBEL on his Himmelfahrtskommando as he called it, and said that he ought to have refused to obey SCHELLENBERG's order.

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86. NEBEL spent about ten days at Belfort with HAGEDORN, during which time he spent about 200,000 francs and indulged in a constant series of farewell drinks and dinner parties. At the end of this time HAGEDORN and NEBEL went to the I/c of the 85th Army Corps which was stationed at Belfort, Oberleutnant ZANKLIN, who introduced them to the Chief of Staff, Oberst HILLE, who said that it would be better to try to cross the lines through an Army Corps which was opposite American troops. He recommended HAGEDORN and NEBEL to go to Hauptmann KILLIAN, the I/c of the next army, stationed at Gobweiler. f/100
for dicm

87. NEBEL returned to Badenweiler because HAGEDORN wanted the French volunteers NEY, ZELLER and VIEGEN to pass through the lines at the same time as NEBEL. NEBEL asked LOBA for the maps and plans of the buried sabotage depots and gave a plan each to ZELLER and NEY to commit to memory, telling them to return the original documents to LOBA within two hours. The next day LOBA told NEBEL that NEY had refused to go to France and had withdrawn his undertaking to that effect.

88. In the meanwhile NEBEL had decided on a plan by which he could enter France with papers in spite of having been told not to carry any. He stayed in Mühlhausen and, with the help of his special Ausweis, got an Alsatian identity card in the name of Karl HAAS, born 22.3.09. The Mühlhausen Chief of Police provided NEBEL with this identity card. HAAS had actually existed and had been killed during an Allied bombardment of Mühlhausen. He was an Alsatian born in Switzerland who had returned to Alsace in 1940 to work in a German armament factory.

Oct 144

89. In October 1944 NEBEL took his civilian clothes to a Swiss farmer, MOSER, living at Maison Rouge near Faverois. NEBEL gave MOSER 400,000 francs and told him that if he returned after the war (MOSER thought NEBEL was an officer in the Waffen S.S.), he would buy a house near MOSER's farm. If he did not get back, MOSER was to give NEBEL's possessions to his father and brother in Switzerland.

90. Before he left Badenweiler, NEBEL had a conversation with LITT and GAUDIOT during which LITT had given NEBEL several addresses where he could contact MARTIN or make enquiries about him. These were:-

87 Boulevard Murat, LITT's flat.
3 Avenue de la Bourdonnais.
98 rue Philippe Auguste, a bicycle shop.
LITT's mother who had a shop in Margonay.
CAILLEMER, 111 Zacs 56.??

LITT said that NEBEL had already met CAILLEMER.

91. GAUDIOT told NEBEL that he had recently received a visit from a friend of his, Pierre MORAND, attached to the French Propaganda Ministry at Strasbourg. MORAND would be very interested in their work. He had a country house between

* MOSER had hidden a certain MARECHAL, Chief of Ports of Chaussees, who was being hunted by the Gestapo at Belfort. MOSER asked NEBEL to take MARECHAL by car to the Swiss frontier so that he could escape to Switzerland. This NEBEL did, taking MARECHAL as far as Courroolles, on the frontier.

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- 16 -

Pierrefonds and Taillefontaine, near Compiegne, which he would put at the group's disposal as a meeting place for agents (Anlaufstelle), or for parachute operations. The property was called La Rouillée.

92. GAUDIOT also said that Simone SERVET, living at 3 or 5 Cours de Rohan Paris, might be of assistance.

19 Oct '44 93. On Thursday 19th October 1944 HAGEDORN, ULRICH, NEBEL, ZELLER and VLIEGEN went to Gerardmer where they met the I/c of the Army Corps, Oberleutnant ZOELLNER. NEBEL and the two Frenchmen were in civilian cloths. Oberleutnant ZOELLNER had already been told about the party by Hauptmann KILLIAN of Geltwiller, and took them to the I/c of the Division, Hauptmann HOFFMANN who promised to help in every way. He said that he would send out patrols to see if there were any gaps in the lines. He also said that it might be a good thing to get into touch with the S.D. at Gerardmer as they had been there a long time. The whole party went round but the chief, Sturmbannfuehrer HOOD, was not there. The party then went to the Frontaufklirungstrupp SEELOEWE in the villa Sans Souci, where NEBEL immediately recognised the chief of the Trupp as a former acquaintance from Basle, Alois TONIN @ TONI. TONIN invited NEBEL to stay in his office for as long as he remained in Gerardmer. HAGEDORN, ULRICH, ZELLER and VLIEGEN returned to Delfort while NEBEL spent eight days at Gerardmer as TONIN's guest. TONIN wore N.C.O.'s uniform and had working for him Obergefreiter Jonny PLUM and three German agents of French nationality.

Louis DECETTE (phonetic) @ Louis CHEVALIER. MARCEL, who had an eye ailment through snow blindness in Russia.

LEANDRE, aged 16, the son of an administrator of confiscated property in Paris; had two brothers in the Maquis.

94. On two or three occasions a couple living at Gerardmer came in. They had formerly had a fabric business at Elboeuf near Rouen. The husband had been a member of the P.P.F.

95. A few days later, HAGEDORN returned with ZELLER and VLIEGEN, and took them to the Frontaufklirungstrupp DENZINGER at St. Die to get false identity cards for them. NEBEL gave HAGEDORN 300,000 francs saying that he could not take all the money he had with him, and that if he did not come back HAGEDORN could keep half for himself and give the other half to his fiancée Goorgette and his child at Mülhausen. NEBEL also gave somewhat more than 60,000 francs to VLIEGEN.

96. During the week NEBEL spent with TONIN, he heard a good deal about what TONIN had been doing since the beginning of the war. After the capitulation of France, TONIN was a Sonderfuehrer at 1st Dijon. Subsequently he took over a textile factory in Paris and made a great deal of money. He had an expensive apartment at 42 Quai de Passy and a mistress who was an artist called J. Hartmann. TONIN told NEBEL that he could visit her in Paris if he was in need of money, and that he could also apply to EBERHARDT, co-proprietor of the FIDUCIAIRE FRANCO-SUISSE, rue du Quatre Septembre, near the Opera. EBERHARDT had received 500,000 francs from TONIN who told NEBEL that EBERHARDT could be relied on as he was as deeply in the wire as TONIN himself.

26 Oct '44 97. At 2200 on 26th October 1944 Hauptmann HOFFMANN took NEBEL to the Command Post of the Battalion, from where Hauptmann KALTENHAUSER accompanied him to the main battle lines on the outskirts of the village of Le Tholy. Here NEBEL spent two nights in the woods and, on the night of October 28th, presented himself to certain U.S. forces near Konrupt, saying that he was an Alsatian anxious to get French identity papers.